# The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

BECOME A LEADING ISSUE, Congressman Dalzell pleased everybody immensely when at the Press Club banquet in this city a couple of weeks ago, he made his admirable speech on the coming issue the improvement of the national waterways and the construction of the great canal from the Ohio to the lakes. At Lancaster on Friday night he proved that his heart was deeply in this subject, and that the Pittsburg address was not merely for home consumption or to tickle a local feeling. He spoke forcibly and well to the Lancastrians on the importance of improving the waterways and building the canal, showing that it affected greatly national and State as well as local interests.

The value of having a man of Mr. Dalzell's ability, filled with enthusiasm by an intelligent grasp of this question, will soon be seen. He has measured its importance, so often set forth in these columns; and before the present session of Congress is over other statesmen at Washington will be found taking a greater interest in the waterways question than a little while ago they, themselves, thought possible.

Western Pennsylvania with the neighhoving States of Ohio and West Virginia. have substantial reason to feel gratified that projects which, if carried out, will make this region the busiest, most popuost prosperous on the co If not ultimately on the globe, have at last enlisted the sort of ability and enthusiasm which are needed to carry great projects through.

### OVERGROWN ESTIMATES.

Eisewhere this morning, THE DISPATCH lems which should find recognition in city government, but do not, viz., the conception and encouragement of broad plans for manufacturing and mercantile interests. the slightest degree on the eve of city elections-yet it should be of great impor-It is the money which the taxpayer has

to pay out which gets exclusive attention -not the money that might be brought in. This sensitiveness of the pocket to drafts has roused a very general protest this year against an increase of city expenses over the extremely liberal appropriations of last year. In the face of such pronounced expressions Councils cannot escape a free and close cutting of the Chiefs' estimates. At the polls on Tuesday this can be further ensured by supporting candidates pledged to limiting the appropriations to last year's aggregate.

In this connection it is curious to note a quibble over a thing of no importance. One of our cotemporaries takes exception to the popular demand for a lower mill- bearers of empty titles. age this year, on the plea that the thing to do is to cut down the appropriations which determine the millage. Nobody disputes that. It should not be necessary to explain that if the millage is to be lowered the cutting of the Chiefs' estimates is the way to lower it.

SILVER MONOMETALLISM." The report of the Bland free coinage bill, together with the motions voted down in committee before it was carried, fully defines the issue to be placed before the shown by the voting down of two propositions made as a substitute for the unconditional free coinage report.

There are just two ways in which there is a possibility of securing the circulation of silver under free coinage at a parity with gold. One is to secure an international agreement by which the silver will circulate everywhere at a uniform ratio; the other is to coin a silver dollar equal in bullion value to the golden. Both propositions, one for an international conference and the other for a silver dollar of largely increased weight, were submitted to a vote in committee and defeated, after which

the free coinage bill was recommended. This puts the supporters of the bill squarely on the platform of scaling down e silver dollar 25 per cent. The chief result of such a movement will be simply to take away one-fourth of the claim of every creditor in the land and make a present of it to the debtor. One view of the case which appeals to the instinct of the dema gogue is that such a scaling down of debts will be for the benefit of ordinary people; but that is a shallow and egregious blunder. The effect of this change would be to reduce in purchasing power every savings bank deposit in the country, to take bonds one-fourth their property and give if to the corporation.

A party which commits itself to such a proposition is storing up its own destruc- Nevertheless Mr. Cassatt's perfectly ac- galley and audacity of the authracite con

of blmetallism, but it is one in support of silver monometallism.

THE LARGER PROBLEMS AHEAD.

The problem of city government is occubying more attention than usual this year and the enlarged demands of the Chiefs to the subject. In Philadelphia the issue is different. The people of that town have awakened to the fact that Councils should facturing and mercantile development. rather drowsy yet expensively governed at every point in the courts, should in-Philadelphia of the past. In Williams- clude the further statement that his corport, too, there is an issue at stake. There | poration is to-day enjoying the ultimate voters want the influence of partisanship

strictly business basis. The Williamsport idea is correct. Partisan politics of the nation or State are not involved in city government, which, in its concerned with national and State issues. Councilmen should be regarded in as clear a business light as the meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or other great undertakings, to elect directors. The same principles should guide-but they will not so long as the merely partisan idea is kept up. Philadelphia is so enthused over the "new Philadelphia" idea that the Republican organ, the Inquirer, advises voters to support progressive and capable men regardless whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats. In Pittsburg the question of partisan-

ship does not count for much, as for several years the lines have not been drawn at all between Republicans and Democrats in their policy or votes in Councils. But the other issue of getting progressive and able men with ideas for the city's advancement into Councils must some day here, as in Philadelphia, count for a great deal more than it has counted for up to the present. The prosperity of cities is adversely or benefiis not merely that extravagance can reach the point of checking the business growth of the place, but, on the other hand, it may be a blunder of the worst sort for a city to refuse to cultivate its opportunities. Pittsburg is nearing the be accommodated comfortably, of whom situation when it must consider these things. It now spends nearly \$5,000,000 correspondent, from the Eastern standyearly. One-fourth of that sum would represent the annual interest on the \$25 .-000,000 needed to build the Erie Ship Canal, whose immense benefits to the city need not be recited; or one-sixth of it would meet the interest on capital to build such a trunk line to the East as the South Penn, bpening up great tributary trade for this place and benefiting shippers enormously. Of course, Pittsburg as a city might find legal difficulties in backing such enterprises; but our object is to show the great capacity for usefulness represented by the great sum of money now contributed for the city government. What the city could always do would be to encourage such enterprises; and if the er that the game was worth the candle is a citizens had the spirit to undertake them. to help along by retrenchment in other things. Manchester is building its ship canal; Cincinnati practically built the Southern Raifread to tap the South; Baltimore prospered by encouraging and aiding the B. & O. Some day Pittsburg, either through Councils or through representative business men, will have to con-

# factures and trade.

AN INTERNATIONAL WARNING. As a general rule the exposure of the dirty linen in divorce courts is to be deprecated; but the mutual recriminations in the De Steuers divorce suit, which is brings to notice some of the larger prob- attaining the rank of a national scandal, convey a healthy warning to young women of wealth in this country who are deluded by the vulgar ambition of marryadding in every possible way to the local | ing a foreign title. It is clear enough from this case that an investment of that sort is That is a question seldom thought about in | the worst that can be made by an American heiress. The position of the wife of a foreign nobleman, particularly if she comes from a sphere looked down upon by the nobility, is at the best one of humiliation. It is natural to suppose that the wife of a diplomatist holding important posts in Europe would have an onportunity to view life from as favorable a standpoint as any one; but the disclosures of the De Steuers menage indicate that when any woman ties herself to the old world aristocracy she forfeits the sover-

> this republic. American girls should learn wisdom by the experience of their predecessors in international matches. If they choose to throw their money into the ocean they will be much wiser than to surrender it and themselves to the fortune hunting

eignty given to her sex in the society of

# CASSATT'S IMPROVED VISION.

It is satisfactory to observe that Mr. A. J. Cassatt has become aroused to the dangers involved in erecting corporate combinations whose magnitude overshadows alike the public interest, the provisions of fundamental law and the decrees of the courts. Mr. Cassatt's denunciation of the "audacious and impudent defiance of the law and the Constitution of Pennsyl- It will be the common agreement that one vania," and his indignation at the creation of a monopoly of the anthracite coal busipeople. It commits the supporters of that ness, is a welcome reinforcement to those measure to the proposition that the unit | who have been calling the public attention of values shall be lowered to about 75 to these dangerous tendencies for years cents on the present dollar. This is clearly past. His call upon Governor Pattison to take the same steps against this consolidation as in the South Penn Railroad, is an appeal to that official from a source that cannot be disregarded, involving, as it does, a practical indorsement of the Gov-

ernor's course in the former case.

In these assertions Mr. Cassatt takes position on the solid foundation of bottomrock facts. The consolidation of anthracite lines is an evasion of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which, added to the announced purpose of wiping out individual enterprise in the anthracite coal business, is fully as defiant as the South Penn deal. The claim of the Reading counsel that the consolidated roads are not competing because they transport mainly the coal of different bases is an equivalent to President Roberts' famous plea that the South Penn was not a competing road on account of its grades, or Mr. Depew's equally profound epigram that the same line was not a competing one because it was only "a lot of holes in the ground." The fact that the anthracite consolidation is intended to suppress competition is not denied, except as a legal fiction, and the purpose of the monopoly is plainly indicated by the fact that the immense mass of water known away from the small investors in corporate | as Reading stock has leaped up to 50 during the past few days by virtue of the promise of a dividend next year on its

dropsical total.

tion. The report is not a report in favor | curate view of the subject is likely to add materially to the gayety of financial and corporate literature on account of his utter failure to express any such views dur ing the long contest over the South Penn ueal. His declaration that the anthracite coal consolidation is "the most audacious in the other cities of the State as well as in | and the most impudent" thing of the sort Pittsburg. Here, the increase of valuations must be corrected. Since the action of his own company in the South Penn of Departments compel attention sharply | transaction went the length of nullifying both the Constitution and the decree of the courts and of extinguishing the South Penn project by secret have men among their number capable of deals in defiance of the injunction planning and forwarding the city's manu- of the law, it must fairly be said that it is at least an even match with the anthracite They want a "new Philadelphia"-one deal. Mr. Cassatt's recognition of the that will step forward in place of the fact that his corporation had been beaten

victory of having triumphed over the dropped, and elections for Councils on a courts by virtue of sheer superiority or corporate will over the law. It is certainly to be hoped that the Governor will answer Mr. Cassatt's summons to action against the anthracite coal comchief aspect, is a business undertaking un- bination. While taking steps to make that action more effective than in the The meeting of voters at the polls to elect | South Penn litigation, it might be well to see if some means could not be found for securing obedience by the Pennsylvania as well as the Reading road. Now that Mr. Cassatt has recognized the enormity of defiance of the constitution by a rival it is to be hoped that his own corporation will perceive the importance of showing some respect to the law on its own account.

THE MINNEYPOLIS ACCOMMODATIONS The investigation of the prospects of the accommodations to be offered by Minneapolis to the visitors at the Republican National Convention, given elsewhere, presents a rather interesting picture of the rising city of the Northwest. The opinions presented are somewhat marked with the Eastern preconceptions, as is shown by the apparent criticism of Minneapolis for presenting the contrast of aspiring business architecture with the cottage residences of a thousand villages. The latter feature, to an impartial observation, would suggest that the Western style of city building affords a remarkable advancially influenced by their government. It tage over the closely packed blocks of residences, flats and tenements of the older Eastern cities.

As to the accommodations offered by Minueapolis to its Republican visitors in June, the report is that 30,000 people can 10,000 will be obliged to accept what our point, calls "the campmeeting style" of being taken in the private homes of Minneapolis citizens. It is a fair prehowever, that 'the visitors who are entertained on the so-called camp meeting plan will be the lucky ones. It needs no son of a prophet to foresee that the man who is entertained at the private residence of a Minneapolis citizen anxious to boom his city will discover a marked superiority over the cot bedstead plan of accommodations which has char acterized conventions in larger cities Whether the entertainer, after he has titilated the soul of the average politician from New York or Louisiana, will considsubject more open to debate.

#### INTEREST IN CANALS.

The advancing recognition of the importance of modern and adequate waterways is shown by the article published in another column on a project for improving the canal system of Ohio so as to afford two waterways from Lake Erie to the Ohio of sider more than now how to develop manu- 20 feet each. One is to be effected by the enlargement of the Miami and Erie car from Toledo to Cincinnati. The other is the enlargement and extension of the Ohio canal from Cleveland, reaching the Ohio by the Muskingum.

> It is gratifying to see the agitation for improved waterways which THE DIS-PATCH has waged so long bearing the fruit of schemes for the improvement of canals wherever it is possible. The merit of the routes laid out by this scheme, as compared with that of the Ohio river and Lake Erie project, is a matter to be determined by actual surveys in which water supply, cost of construction and the distance which vessels must travel all are factors. As the lines proposed are twice the distance of the route already surveyed, it is a fair presumption that the cost of these canals will be greater, and the expedition of transportation over them far less. In addition, the fact that one of the sections talked of has been abandoned for years simply because there was no water for it, indicates that in certain respects the project is not

> based on fully matured information. An important aspect of the proposition s that it contemplates the construction of the canals by the State of Ohio. The pushing city of Toledo, famed for getting what it goes after is behind the proposition and it is urged that the State of Ohio shall do the work without waiting to stimulate the slower action of the National Government. Such a proposition should put Pennsylvania on her mettle. Pennsylvania exceeds Ohio in wealth, and her natural resources to be benefited by this project are vastly greater. With 13,000,000 tons of heavy freight in sight to be transported by such a waterway, Pennsylvania

> should not let Ohio get ahead of her. But with reference to the possible rivalry of the different routes, we do not apprehend that there will be much difficulty. connection of the rivers with the lakes east of Chicago is all that can be expected in the immediate future. The route that offers the best material and commercial qualities at the least cost is plainly the one that must be selected by competent engifeers. The time is likely to come when each State will see the necessity of possessing an arterial waterway if it is an engineering possibility; but the first step toward that great consummation is in lo cating a single connection at the point where it will do the greatest service at the

> least cost. When the people understand that at a cost one-tenth of the capitalization of the railway systém much cheaper transportation of the fundamental freights can be afforded, the realization of such improvements becomes only a question of time.

THE plea made on behalf of the Finance Committee that they cannot present the appropriation ordinance because the millage fixed-and that the miliage is not fixed because all the assessments are not in—is de-cidedly lame. If the appropriation ordinance were not to be presented until the assess-ments are all settled it would not be pre-sented at all, since it is well known that there will be many appeals to court, and the aggregate will not be known till these are decided. The main thing about the appropriation ordinance is by presenting it early priation ordinance is by presenting it early to give Councils and the public a chance to Uniese, perchance, you backward turn, which appropriations are demanded. It would require no ingenuity to introduce it.

To the smouldering above in friendship's urn; And, for the sake of the past, try and fan tos flame. The first dream of love that o'er you came. which appropriations are demanded. It would require no ingenuity to introduce it thus for discussion, leaving the milinge to follow as usual the amount ultimately appropriated. propriated.

MR CASSATT'S declaration of the ille-

solidation suggests the thought that the re-buking of sin by the Prince of Darkness is ased on thorough knowledge of its sinful ness.

THE Farmers' Alliance leaders who have gone into partnership with a trust combina-tion should be given to understand that they have terminated their day of public

A "TRIUMPHAL ENTRY" into London with "a Salvation pageant" and a parade of the Salvation Army is a development of that organization's tactics, which is hardly in accordance with its general character of modest and humble effectiveness. When a religious organization gets to the stage of making parades and pageants of itself it generally looses its hold on the people who are attracted by its self-sacrifice and humil-

MR. DALZELL continues to urge the cause of internal waterways with a force and ability that promises the success of that great cause, and Mr. Dalzell's triumph

ESTEEMED Republican cotemporaries who are disposed to make a great howl because the House did not cut down the West Point appropriation bill below the figures of the last Congress, should be warned to desist. keeping on they will be likely to draw public attention to the fact that this appropriation was one of the two minor bills which the Billion Dollar Congress did not

THAT Delamater trial amounts to a notification to some of the Eastern Napoleons of finance that they have got something to learn on the possibilities of wind banking.

SECRETARY RUSK has ordered the discontinuance of Forecaster Dunn's weather predictions in New York. If he will serve the same dose to the forecaster who called the blizzard of Friday "a slight cold wave," the day before it arrived, he will effect a positive improvement in the efficiency of his bureau of Republican weather.

A CITY auditing committee would not be a bad thing; but the immediate need is an appropriation ordinance reported in for an expression of public oninion on it.

BEN BUTLER's repudiation of silver because it has 75 per cent of actual value to it, and he wants nothing but the pure flat quality in his currency, shows that the desire of the only and original Benjamin for the support of the soft money people is as lively as

AT last the prophets of a hard winter are beginning to believe that the time will arrive when their prophetic insight will attain to vindication.

DECIDED testimony as to the value of that underground electric railway in London is afforded by the fact that another is to be constructed in the same city at once, The evidence of patronage and extension is the most indisputable that can be given.

THE backbone of winter still displays a full degree of stamina.

IT is interesting to notice that although the withdrawal of Blaine is generally esti mated to leave Harrison far in the lead it loes not prevent the erection of aspiring lightning rods by the statesmen of Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

#### FAVORITES OF FAME.

SENATOR CULLOM is said to resemble Abraham Lincoln.

THERE is a spider named after Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia. SECRETARY FOSTER denies the story that he contemplates going to Europe in the near

It has been said that Queen Victoria is the only person now living who knew Sir Walter Scott personally.

MONSIGNOR GILBERT, who may possibly succeed Cardinal Manning, is much esteemed by the English preachers. EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and several others will go duck hunting on H M

Flagler's yacht Onelta next week. The yacht is now at Wilmington, N. C. Musses Ewing & Gage will extend invitations to the foreign Ministers resident

time with members of Congress. THE German Kaiser recently surprised his cooks and sculiions by invading the im-perial kitchen without notice. He was scorted, of course, by the steward of the

MLLE, HELENA VARCORESCO has de elded not to enter a convent, but will be wedded next May to one of the Cantacuzone family. This young lady a few months ago was ready to undergo anything for the Ro manian Crown Prince.

#### MEXICO WILL BE THERE Preparations for Making a Big Exhibit at

the World's Fair. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The World's Columbian Exposition has established an office in the City of Mexico for the promotion of the work of interesting the people of that Re-public in the fair, and Mr.H.C. Payne, the speial commissioner in charge of it, reports i growing interest on the subject. Senator liguel Sorrano, who was appointed by the Mexican Government as a special represen-tative to visit Chicago on its behalf, has just

returned and presented a report which sur-prised even the nost sanguine friends of the fair by its enthusiasm, and its evident ap-preciation of the immense amount of work already accomplished.

His report was delivered at the first meet-ing of the Mexican Commissioners and ex-cited much interest. The commission has organized and will vigorously push the work of preparation. The Government will also issue a bulletin from time to time in the work of preparation. The Government will also issue a bulletin from time to time in the interest of the fair, of which the first number has been sent out. A large edition will be distributed all over Mexico.

### AN AMERICAN LADY ABROAD

Highly Complimented by an Appearance Before a Learned Body of People.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH, 1 LONDON, Feb. 13.-Mrs. French Sheldon, the American lady who recently made tour of exploration in Central Africa, sails to-morrow for New York on the Aller to make armogements for simultaneous publication of her book in England and America Mrs. Sheldon, who a month ago delivered a lecture on her travels before the Anthropological Institute, has been invited to give a special address before a select council, to appear in the journal of the institute, in addition to the first lecture, which is a high convoluent since the Anthropological. dition to the first lecture, which is a high compliment, since the Anthropologicals are a very learned and dignified body. Mrs. Sheldon takes her great collection of African curios, which has been on exhibi-tion at the institute, with her to America.

### ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

"Valentines for the young, valentines for the old,"
Is the unique sign of a merchant bold,
In a little store on a quiet street
Away from the tramp of hurrying feet,
As I gaze in the window at the varied display,
I wonder if any will come my way.

The bachelor uncle, the maiden aunt, The rich man's daughter, the fair debutante. Something you'll find for one and all, From the mistress down to the servants' hall, There's the valentine edged with dainty lace— In each school girl's collection it has a place— Containing a sentiment about eyes of blue.

And hoping their owner is faithful and true.

There's the valentine painted on silk or satin. With Cupid's crest and motto in Latin, Inside, a heart of rose-colored hee, Pierced by an arrow some artist drew, Inclosed in a bux and done up with care, This is addressed to "Ye ladye faire. Ah! ten years hence, and this Valentine's Day

And your eyes may be full of unshed tears,
As through the mist of forgotten years.
You see again your ideal, now dead,
Whose epicaneral beauties shed
A halo of romance around the abrine A halo of romance .

Where Cupid laid his Valentine.

—Philodelphia Public Ledger. LIVE WASHINGTON WAIFS.

nate Decidedly in Favor of Gen Appropriations for Waterways-Free Silver Men Get Over 100 Signatures to Their Scheme-Territorial Door-Knockers Heard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13 - After hearing om engineer officers of the Governmen and delegations appointed to lay the matter before Congress, the Senate Committee on Commerce has decided to recommend the option of a most liberal policy for the im provement of the great internal waterway furnished by the Mississippi river. Various positions connected with the improveent of the river were before the comm tee, but after a thorough consideration of the subject it was decided that the bill recently introduced by Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, was better adapted to secure satisfactory results than any other. The feature of this measure is the division of the responsibility for the work of imprevement between the chief engineers and the Mississippi river commission. The original bill proposed an appropriation of \$16,000,000 to carry out its purposes, but the committee reduced this sum to \$15,000,000, and made a few changes in the other respects, to make the bill conform to this reduction. As it will be reported to the Senate the bill makes an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, where of \$10,000,000 shall be expended under the directions of the Secretary of War, in accordance with such plaas of the Mississippi River Commission as may be approved by the chief of engineers to build, repair and extend the levees, dykes and other works on the river from the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio, and for the payment of salaries and expenses of the commission. There is a proviso that not more than \$2,000,000 of this appropriation shall be expended in any one year; that it shall not be expended longer than the State and local authorities continue their present contributions for levee improvements, and that none of the money shall be used for the purchase of sites for levees or payment of damages for their construction.

The second section of the bill provides that \$5,000,000 of the total appropriation of \$15,000,000 shall be expended by the Secretary of War on the same section of the river, in accordance with the plans of the ohief of engineers, the yearly allotment not to exceed \$1,000,000. The bill, as will be noted, commits Congress to the levee system of river improvements. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the committee also authorized Senator Dolph to report favorably his bill appropriating \$1,750,000 for the completion of the work of improvement at the Cascades on the Columbia river, Ore., with a proviso that not more than one-third of the appropriation shall be expended in any one way. Louisiana, was better adapted to secure satisfactory results than any other. The feat

any one way.

THE silver men have secured about 120 names to their petition asking that the silver bill be made a special order in the House, There are a large number of members absent rom the House, and for this reason there are many to whom the petition has not yet been presented. None but Democrats who, it is believed, will vote for free coinage are being asked to sign. About 15 of those to whom the petition has been handed have de clined to sign on one ground or another Some have said they thought it was giving undue prominence to the silver issue and making it paramount to the tariff question, and others that they thought it might emparrass the Speaker. The silver men say that notwithstanding statements to the contrary, they are confident of their ability to secure consideration for the bill. They are determined to put every man in the House on record on the question. With this object, if any disposition should be made apparent to prevent a vote on the bill, they will move its passage under a suspension of the rules when an opportunity offers. This, however, will not be attempted except as a last resort. There is a sentiment among many members of the House, including some unquestioned free coinage men, in favor of an early report of the tariff bills from the Ways and Means Committee, and of keeping them before the country, so as to prevent giving undue prominence to the undue prominence to the silver issue and keeping them before the country, so as to prevent giving undue prominence to the silver question. It is not their purpose, they state, to antagonize silver, but to have the tariff bills on the calendar, so that they can also be made as special order about the same time as the silver bill, the latter, of course, to have the right of way as the prior measure in the order of report to the House.

The Senate Committee on Territories this morning gave another hearing to a delega-tion from Utah in favor of the Senate bill to give Utah the right of self-government such s other Territories have. The arguments to-day were devoted to a rehearsal of what the speakers asserted to be the mismanagement of the affairs of the Territory by its officials; the illegal use of the powers vested in the judiciary; the corrupt methods practiced in local elections, and the neglect of the Utah commission to properly supervise them; the impruper exercise of the veto power by the Governor, and the bad government generally to which the people were subjected and from which they asked relief by Congress. C. C. Richards, a lawyer of Ogden, spoke of the election laws in the Territory and the methods pursued in conducting elections he said that under the present the Utah Commission is not responsible to the people in any way. Mr. Richards accused the commission of appointing persons of doubtful respectability as registers and judges of elections, which resulted in the perpetuation of the boldest frauds. At this point Senator Davis said: "Do you mean by that that Senator Ramsey and Paddock have been engaged in that sort of work?" "We do, most decidedly," said Mr. Richards. fficials; the illegal use of the powers

THE House Committee on Agriculture waited a half hour to-day for President Lavouisse, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to put in an appearance, and then adjourned the anti-option hearing until Mon-day morning. Vice President Goss, of the Cotton Exchange, while the committee was waiting said the exchange had some time ago received requests from the Wool Grow-ers' Association of Texas, asking the exchange to deal in wool the same as it did in cotton. The request said the wool growers were in the hands of a few men and wanted were in the hands of a lew men and wanted wool "futures" dealt in on the exchange so as to give them a wider market. He mentioned this as another indication of the advantages of the system of dealing in futures and as an evidence also that the producers were not, all of them at all events, clamoring for the abolition of the system of "futures" on the theory that it is detrimental to them. Chairman Hatch asked if wools were not always sold by sample, and if there was not a very wine difference between the quality and value of wools. Mr. Goss said he knew nothing of the wool business, but that he supposed the difference was not much greater than in cotton. All contracts were on the basis of middling, and yet there were three grades of low middling, middling, ordinary to fair, and other grades. Mr. Hatch said there were no such distinctive grades in wool. Representative Long, of Texas, asked if the request was from individual sheep men or from an association. He did not think an association had been organized, though attempts had been made to form an organization. Mr. Goss said he would produce the request. He had not charged his mind with the matter. He recollected it while waiting on the committee, and thought he would call attention to the request.

The Canadian reciprocity commissioners, wool "futures" dealt in on the exchange so

THE Canadian reciprocity commissioners, accompanied by Secretaries Blaine and Elkins and Sir Julian Pauncefote, called at the White House to-day, and were formally presented to the President. They met at Secretary Biaine's house at 11 o'clock, and their call lasted about half an hour. The visit was merely for the purpose of paying respects, and there was no discussion of the ential question under consideration. At the close of yesterday's meeting at the State Department it was decided to hold the next session Monday, when negotiations will be continued. There is no means of ascertaining at present how much longer the conference will be continued. It is understood that Secretary Blaine has elicited the fact that the commissioners from Canada have in reality no power to conclude any reciprocal trade arrangement at present, and on that basis he intimated that a further prolongation of the discussion of the question at this time would be useless, as the ground that may be covered in these preliminary discussions would have to be gone over again should Canada ever send a commission empowered to bind the Government to a treaty. It is further understood that Sir Julian Paunceforte, in reply to the queries put by Secretary Blaine, admitted the absence of any final negotiating power on the part of the present commission, but added that it was expected Lord Salisbury yould consider favorably any request within the bounds or reason that the commissioners might make of the home Government. It is rundered that the adjournment until Monday was taken in order that the cables might be utilized toward obtaining from the towerment at London some official expression giving the present negotiations the color of authority. At all events it would appear cal trade arrangement at present, and on that basis he intimated that a turnler proday was taken in order that the cables might be utilized toward obtaining from the tower of the National Academy of Sciences, fellow of the National Academy of Louden, fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, fellow of the National Academy

lin recently inquired, at the instance of the Imperial German Commissioner, whether the provision of the tariff act "that any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in cases of less capacity than 14 gallons shall be forfeited to the United States," will be

enforced in the case of goods imported for exhibition at the World's Coumbian Expo-Ball. exhibition at the World's Coumbian Exposition. In reply thereto Acting Secretary Spaulding has informed the Secretary of State that the hone fide importation of any articles intended for such exhibition will be governed solely by the regulations prescribed under the special authority of Congress in providing for the Exposition, and that said regulations contain no restriction as to the capacity of casks of liquors designated by proper labels and marked "Exhibits for Columbian Exposition." He explained that the limitation of quantity re-(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) plained that the limitation of quantity ferred to is understood to be a precautions mastodon that had turned on us. measure against possible smuggling of liquors in small packages, and that suc measures would be obviously superfluous in

the case of packages expressly marked and entered as exhibits. THE House Committee on Territories today heard an argument by Horace Speed, District Attorney of Oklahoma, in favor of the Harvey bill for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one State. He contended that there was in the territory an open recognized hostility to the United States, which manifested itself in several paper extracts on the subject. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, asked if he would read from the do good, have succeeded so admirably imphasizing the brutality of the times. The Guillotine Is Picturesque.

of Texas, asked if he would read from the New Testament or a newspaper. Mr. Speed replied: "A newspaper, which politicians read more than the New Testament, and with which they are much more familiar." He then read the extract, which gave a charge by Judge Parker, at Fort Smith, to a jury, to the effect that hostility to United States deputy marshals in the Indian Territory was notorious. He Didn't Have Money Enough to Pay for Louisville, Kv., Feb. 13.-The Rev. John Mitchell, pastor of a Baptist cifurch at War-saw, Ky., had a rather embarrassing experience yesterday afternoon in his effort to obtain a marriage license. For some time he had been courting Malinda Williams, who

and snarling at Deibler, the bearded executioner, who limped along in front. A lot of French reporters took cigarettes from their mouths and raised their preposterous flatbrimmed top hats as they do when they pass a funeral procession. Shadowy forms in hight dresses appeared in the windows of far-off apartment houses. Appropriate maledictions were hurled by women belonging to the class whence Prado had chosen his victim. event was to be celebrated at the Watson Baptist Church.

When the groom-electapplied for a license at Jeffersonville he was mortified to find himself short of funds. County Clerk hewman would not listen to a plea for credit, but a kind-hearted witness of the affair came to the assistance of the embarrassed preacher by suggesting that a collection be taken up. This was accordingly done, the county officials themselves contributing. After the license had been paid for, the minister remarked that "when he got a license the other three times he was married he didn't have no such trouble." He left the Court House almost on a run, fearing he would delay the important ceremony which was set to take place five miles in the country. He was only two hours late.

-A swift movement of Deibler's skilled hands tilted the prisoner against the fatal plank. It fell into position, the shanting

ther.

Hanging everybody knows all about. It recommended itself to the practical English secause it was cheap and disgraceful. Dogs and sheep stealers were hanged, ladies and centlemen were bohended, witches burned

feeling simplified the bill of fare until everyone was banged.

It is a brutal thing, but murder is brutal,
and so is the death penalty. Neither approaches in brutality the so-called humane
death by electricity. Monday a number of
educated men, doctors and electricians, employed for the occasion as executioners,
operated on a human being with much less
precision and humanity than is usually
shown in the vivisection of a rabbit. The
mabbit at least is often rendered unconrabbit at least is often rendered uncon-scious in advance. The man was not.

said:
"It would have been a pleasure could I have reached the United States in time to join in the celebration of the birthday of the Emperor, who has many former subjects in the United States, and has, as well, many warm admirers, I am told, among your own people. As it was, I passed it on the ocean but I said nothing of the anniversary lest I be called upon to make a speech. By an odd coincidence we were upon the 186th meridan that very day, so that there were meridan that very day, so that there were two 27ths of January with us, and, of course, I could not assume to say which was the birthday of the Emperor."

Only the Echoes Answer.

ways, and he started to read from a

PLIGHT OF A MINISTER.

His Marriage License.

lives near Watson, Ind., and he had finally

riage. It was set for yesterday, and the event was to be celebrated at the Watson

induced her to name the day for their mar

TWO BIRTHDAYS IN ONE YEAR.

The New German Minister to Washingto

Tells of an Odd Coincidence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- Baron Von Helleben, for

the past six years ambassador from the Ger-

to-day, leaving in the evening for New York.

The Baron is en route from Tokio to Washington, where he succeeds the late Count

Arco-Valley as Minister to the United States. During the day he was the guest of Dr. Carl-bunz, the German Consul at Chicago, and visited the grounds of the World's Fair and other points of interest. In conversation he

man Empire to Japan, was at the Richelie

# What has become of Garza?

DEATHS HERE AND KLSEWHERE. Hon. James C. Brown, editor of the New Wilmington Globe, died at his home in that place Friday night, aged 62 years. Mr. Brown had been yesterday evening, when heart failure set in. He was ever a stanch Republican, and one of the most prominent public men in his part of the State. In 1854 he was elected the first Superintendent of Public Schools of Mercer county. In 1881 he was elected to the Legislature, and reelected next term. In 1886 he was sent to the State Senate, and in 1873 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for his distict, and heid that position for nine years. His name was on the State ticket last year as one of the delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, and he was prominently mentioned then for Congress. He was connected with the press of Greenville from 1833 until a few years as when he sold out his interest in the Advance-Afgus. A short time since he purchased an interest in the New Wilmington Globe, of which he was an editor at the time of his death. esterday evening, when heart fallure set in. He

Count Von Blucher Count Von Blucher is dead in New York. Count Von Blucher is dead in New York. His sensational marriage last July, in Milwaukee, to Miss Alma Loeb, of Brooklyn, his practical disinheritance by his princely father in consequence, and the young man's indecision as to what he should do about it all, gave him much notoriety. Father Geyer says that the Count asserted on his deathbed that the marriage was a trick, and tink, both at the request of the dying Count and his father, precautions were taken which should preclude any possible claim on the ancestral estates by the American Countess.

Squire T. M. Sholes. T. M. Sholes, Justice of the Peace of Glenfield borough, died Friday afternoon from the grip, aged 64 years. About a year ago his wife grip, aged 64 years. About a year ago his wife died, and sorrowing for her was partly the cause of his death. He leaves a son, J. A. Sholes, and four daughters. 'Squire Sholes has lived in Gleuneld borough for 12 years, formerly being a merchant in Allegheny. He has been justice of the peace for nine years, and held various public offices ever since the borough was formed. His remains will be brought to Pittsburg to-morrow afternoon and buried in the Believne Cemetery.

Two Pennsylvania Centenarian John Dunlap died at Connellsville Wednesday. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, February 22, 1787, lacking a few days of being 105 years old. Samuel Wildrick, of Pocon township, Monroe county, died at the age of 101 years. The deceased was married three times, and was the father of 23 children.

#### · Oblinary Notes. JOHN RUNNELL, aged 57 years, one of the lend-

ng men of Southern Pennsylvania, died at Mid-JUDGE JOHN KEMP GOODLOK, a leading member the Louisville bar, died at Thompsonyllie, Ga., Sterday morning. He was born in 1872, Earnen Banes, the great Shaker, died vesterday Logan county. Ky. He was probably the great-tman of his sect in the United States. He was 75 JAMES S. BEANS, ex-Street Commissions Steubenville, and ex-Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, of Ohio, died yesterday morn-ing of consumption. He was 45 years old. ISON COMMUNICION. He was to years old.

ISBAEL JACKSON, colored, died at the town almshous in Danbury, Conn., Thursday, aged something over 160 years. Jackson's claim to distinction was that he was a son-in-law of Frince Cornell, the personal body servant of George Washington.

HON. HORALE B. SHEFHAMD, Ages a years, died Friday at his home in Vincennes, Ind. He was an influential citizen and had filled many offices of trust. In 1846 he was County Treasurer, 1849 member of the Legislature, and in 1832 Collector of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln. LIEUTENANT COLONEL HERBERT CULLOM CUR-Tis, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, and Judge Advocate on General Merritt's staff, Department of Dakota, died in St. Paul Friday night of the grip. Colonel Curtis served through the war as captain in the First Massachusetts Cavairy.

HON. HORACE B. SHEPHERD, aged 25 years,

REV. DONALD FRAZIER, M. A., D. D., died yesterday in London. For the past 20 years ne took an active part in the Presbyterian Church of Ergaland, and was twice Moderator of the Synod. He was Vice President of the British and Foreign Bible Society and was prominently connected with many missions and chapities. REV. DONALD FRAZIER, M. A., D. D., died yes-COLONEL PETER H. ALLABACH, a hero of the

Mexican War and of the War of the Rebellion, died in Washington Thursday night. Colonel Aliabach had been Chief of the United States Capital Police for 14 years. He commanded a brigade of Pennsylvania troops in General Humphrey's division during a portion of the war, and was a brave and gallant officer. THOMAS STREET HUNT, M. A., LL. D., box

GOSSIP OF A BIG TOWN.

Electrocution Is a Fallure and the Law Will Be Repealed-A Guillotining in Paris-The Hotel Royal Fire-The French

-We are a pretty fine human race, com paratively speaking. We have public schools, philanthropists, poets, homes for the aged and other improvements. But once in a while we find it necessary to kill a fellow creature, just as we did when we lived in caves, and with long red hair down our backs ran into ley pools to escape the It is possible that we may finally give up killing entirely, substituting for the death penalty generous treatment of the poor, universal education and some sort of inter-

ference with the breeding of criminals When that time comes these days of judicial killings will be looked upon with the astonshment and desire for precise information which mark our contemplation of the old days of torture. I am able to supply such information to the unborn future and to the living present. I have seen men hanged and guillotined, and on Monday I witnesses the application of the death penalty by elec tricity, that strictly fin de siecle performance by which carnest reformers, eager to

-It is not proposed to inflict on sensitive enders harrowing descriptions of legal killings, but to compare briefly the three sys-tems that mark the highest types of civilization at present. The most picturesque and satisfactory to speciators and criminals is andoubtedly the guillatining of the French. In 1883, on the Place de la Roquette in Paris, Prado, who murdered Marie Auguettant, was Prado, who murdered Marie Auguettant, was guillotined according to law, just at sunrise. The execution was public, except for the fact that the enormous crowd that had gathered during the night was prevented from seeing anything by the mass of municipal guards and policemen.

The prisoner, a short, broad-shouldered, bull-necked man with alow forehead walked out carsing the priests on either side of him and snarling at Deibler, the bearded executioner, who limped along in front. A lot of

All Over in a Twinkling.

binde, with 120 pounds of iron above it, dropped from the height of the guillotine posts, and it was all over before the inexperienced spectators had fairly prepared themselves for the shock. In less than 30 seconds after he passed the door of the Roquette Prado's corpse in a hospital wagon was speeding over the smooth pavement, his head in one basket and his body in an-

prisoners boiled. A growing Democratic celling simplified the bill of fare until every-

The First Corrent Didn't Kill. -At first they decided that they would

end the current through the murderer's hands under the impression that it would reach the heart more quicker in that way. They put his hands in salt water and turned on the current. It lasted for 50 seconds 1,600 volts went into the man's body at the rate of 800 shocks a second, 40,000 shocks in all. When the current was interrupted the physicians began fumbling at the man's neck to see if he was dead. In the midst of that operation the man's breast heaved, and groans issued from his breast. It was only the air in the lungs, the doc-

It was only the air in the lungs, the doctors said, but they announced, nevertheless, that the contact by the lands was a failure, and the current was again applied, this time to the head and the calf of the leg. The second application killed him.

To see such men as were there engaged in the experimental killing of a man was sufficiently revolting in itself without considering the criminal at all. Had a Sultan of Morocco procured a dynamo and experimented on one of his prisoners in just such a way it would have aroused among us the most intense indignation. The act of a Legislature, urged on by well-meaning reformers, has caused us to adopt as law a practice that would disgrace a lot of savages.

Educated Hangmen Indispensable.

Educated Hangmen Indispensable. -Even assuming that men succeed ultinately in producing an electrical killing machine that shall annihilate its victim as loes a lightning stroke, an electrician and a obvaician will always be required, not only to testify to the proper execution of the law, but to do the actual work that has been taken away from the hangman. It would be out of the question to turn even a murderer over to the tender mercies of a prison warden and his turnkey, ignorant of electricity. Therefore the law depends on the constant willingness of some self-respecting man to perform the functions of a Jack Ketch. After the scientific interest shall have worn off the impossibility of finding an educated executioner may save some murding the self-respection of the impossibility of finding an educated executioner may save some murhave worn oil the impossibility of inding an educated executioner may save some murderer's life and bring about the repeal of the electrical experimental killing law. In addition to the first electric killing made public New Yorkers have had much to talk about this week; the Hotel Royal fire, the usual French ball, an excited stock market and their own interesting selves.

### Dark Secrets of a Big Fire.

-The Hotel Royal fire is without precedent in New York. It has caused more do-mestic unhappiness than any event in the memory of New York men. The character of the hotel was notorious, and the strange scene was presented of a man finding his mangled wife in the hospital, leaving her there with curses and of relatives of miss-ing women eager that the search for bodies should stop and the dead be left in the ruins. The number of dead was undoubt-edly tremendously exagerated, as those edly tremendously exaggerated, as those who escaped immediately ran away, eager to hide the fact that they had been in the building.

milding. Endless romances have been concocted Endless romances have been concocted and are now told wherever men find listeners. One, probably an invention, tells how a fireman removed his own disloyal wife from the top floor, forgave her on the way down the ladder, etc. It is a good idea, worth room in a novel, but probably not more literesting than many true tales connected with the fire that will never be told. An element of comedy which is never lacking was furnished by a young man who escaped from the fire in an undershirt, arrived at a friend's house in a cab, wrapped like a simple Indian in a horse bianket, and begging for slippers and clothes.

The Usual Drunken Ball. The Usual Drunken Ball.

-The French ball was the usual thing-a drunken fighting proof that we are very different from the French, and don't know how to amuse ourselves quietly. It is a tiresome annual function for all but very young or old fools and though doubtless profitable seems hardly worthy of the fine French Harmony Society, which is responsible for it. The stock market has been very active owing to the intelligence of Reading men who nave arrived at a combination to increase the price of coal and of Reading stock – a fine thing for the rich, who can have Reading, not quite so fine for the poor who must have coal.

A torthcoming show in this city will be a negro cake-walk at the Madison Square Garden. It is probable, and it is to be hoped that the attempt to amuse one class of citizens by holding another class up to ridicale will proven flat influre.

ARTHUR BRISBANE. some annual function for all but very young

### WORMS IN THE SNOW.

fyriads of Bright Red Wrigglers Come Down in a Storm, NORTH ADAMS MASS. Feb. 13.-W. A. Hon kins, of Blackinton, while walking in the woods above the town yesterday, found the woods above the town yesterday, joind the snow filled with myriads of small scarlet worms. Several acres were covered with them, and they were so numerous that they gave the snow a crimson tinge.

Hopkins brought several of the worms to this town. They were about three-sightns of an inch long and as brilliant in color as cochineal. The worms were found after a best transfer as the statement of the source of the source

#### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-There are about 700,000 houses in Tiondon which on cold days consume 40,000 tons of coal, emitting 480 tons of sulphur.

-Sake drinking is one of the great curses of Japan. In 1879 the amount of rice converted into sake amounted to 15,000,000 bushels.

-Over 300,000 orange trees are said to have been planted in Mexico last year by Californians. The oranges grown in Mexico are excellent.

-Red Bluff, Cal., has a 13-year-old girl who is an expert with an ax. For three

weeks at a time she has been known to cut and cord a tier of wood a day. -Of Waterloo veterans France has eight left. There are two who took part in the

retreat from Moscow; and altogether there are now living 18 or 20 of Napoleon's veterans, of whom several are centenarians. -The fishhook of 30 centuries back was precisely similar in every respect to the fishhooks of to-day, save only in the metal em-ployed, which then was bronze is now is

-The Dead Sea loses every day by evaporation several million tons of water. This enormous mass is easily drawn up by the rays of the sun, the valley wherein the sea lies being one of the hottest points upon the -New England and provincial fishermen

have been puzzled to know what has become of the young mackerel of 1887 and 1889, as none of them returned to North Bay in 1889 to 1891, and there have been no tidings of them elsewhere. -Along the Spitzbergen coast coal has

been found in layers about a yard and a half heen found in layers about a yard and at thick. The curious discovery was made at King's Bay of the grave of a Dutch sailor, with the date 1741 as clearly written as if made the day before. -If the motion of the earth were suddealy arrested, the temperature produced would be sufficient to melt and even volatilize

it: while, if it fell into the sun as much heat would be produced as results from the com-bustion of 5,000 spheres of carbon the size of her globe. -Time-sense is very highly developed in domestic fowls and many wild birds, as well as in dogs, horses and other manimals, which

keep an accurate account of days of the week and hours of the day, and have, at least, a limited idea of numerical succession and logical sequence. -The Fans are the only people in equatorial Africa who have a currency, and they are strong monometallists. The money is

of iron, wrought into pieces resembling rusty hairpins with flat heads. They are put up in bundles of ten, and a hundred bundles is the market price of a wife. -Well informed lumbermen declare that there is more timber in the forests of Maine to-day then there was ten years ago because care has been exercised in the felling of trees during recent years. Only good-sized trees are cut nowndays, the smaller being allowed to stand until they attain a proper

fore than 1,000,000 pounds of paper daily were New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Obio, but in 1890 two more States, Maine and Wisconsin, were added to the list. The daily production in New York in 1801 was 3,220,230 pounds, a gain of 319,100 pounds over the previous year. -In the two Methodist Conferences of Maine last year 73 churches, with \$271,850 worth of property and paying salaries aggre-gating \$30,779, gave \$1,505 to church benevo-

-In 1890 the only States that produced

lences and \$195 for the support of superannu-ated pastors, while the 23,544 Methodists in the State contributed for the support of vet-eran ministers the sum of \$2,704—a fraction over 11 cents each. -Last summer a German named Cremer, who made a journey to Spitzbergen, discovered thick beds of coal there and at Bear Island. His trip lasted only six weeks, but

it was long enough for Cremer to ascertain that coal mining is quite possible there, al-though, perhaps, owing to the climate, not always in a regular manner. The thickest beds of coal are on the east coast of Bear Island, and are about 500 feet thick. -Roosters and hens among the Rucuyenne tribe of Indians, in the western part of French Guinea, are perfectly white. Not a colored feather can be found among them, The natives have no tradition of a time when their ancestors had fowls of other colors, but the white chickens are probably explained by the fact that white

ple, and they will not wear feathers of any other color. -In Geneva county, Ala, a jury by its verdict settled the value of kisses. A young fellow named William Horton was indicted for assault and battery on Miss Sallie Jones, The testimony of the young woman was that Horton had kissed her against her will. Horton testified that the kiss was with Miss Sallie's free will and consent, and that he had kissed her 150 times before. The jury eturned a verdict of guilty, and asses

-In any country where Arabs are numerous you will see the word "Faraun" here erous you will see the word "Faraun" here and there on the maps. Thus the name "Quar-el-Faraun" is found in Arabia and in Morocco. Faraun is another way of spelling Pharoah, by which name the Arabs understand some great princs who has built important works like the pyramids, which they believe to be beyond the power of merely human skill and to be partly the resuit of superhuman agency.

fine of \$150.

-The Parthians and Medes entertained the notion that persons devoured by wild animals would not be entirely dead, but would enjoy at least a partial sort of life in would enjoy at least a partial sort of life in the creatures which ate them. Probably it was for this reason that the Bactrians and Hircanians trained does for the same purpose, called "sepuichral dogs," which received the greatest care and attention, because it was deemed proper that the souls of the deceased should have strong and healthy frames to dwell in.

-Stockton, Cal., has a sensation just now in the person of a young street preacher who is well dressed, apparently an educated man and a good Bible student and theo logian, who preaches and prays on the streets in the evening, induces his hearers to adjourn to one of the churches, where revival meetings are being held, while he himself repairs to the saloons of the town, nimself repairs to the saloons of the town gets drunk, and conducts himself in every way like a deprayed man. He is thought to be insane, as such depths of hypocrisy seem incompatible with any but an unbalanced mind.

## LIGHT HUMORESQUES.

Mr. Billus-Maria, I think you lavish alogether too much time and attention on that oodie. Mrs. Billus-Poor little fellow! I feel so sorry

for him, John! You know he hasn't any club

where he can go and spend three or four hours every evening. - Chicago Tribune. Said Knowital, who was perusing An item which he found amusing, "A little nonsense now and then Is reliabed by the wisest men.

The wisest men—it drives away
Dull care that on the spirits pray— 'A little nonsense now and then 'Is reliahed by the wisest men.

I'm! That's the reason," added he,
"A little nonsense pleases me." -New York Press. Goodman Smith-Why not come to hurch, Brown? You would hear a splendid ser-

Baddon Brown-My dear boy, I heard one when I came home at 2 o'clock this morning and I can't stand another to-day. - Smith, Gray & Co.'s Weekly. Featherstone-Do you believe in ghosts? Travers-Well, for years I have been living in a namted house,
Featnerstone-You don't tell mer Who is M

Travers-By my tailor .- Clothier and Fernisher. The weather 's so uncertain here, The rich man soon will skim
To find the needed atmosphere
According to his whim.

The Russ will seek a North Woods lake, Where Zero's zephyrs roam, To freeze nis ears and nose, and make Him feel that he 's at home. Dooley (with the paper):-The people in tion a mile and a half in length.

Daffy.—Pooh! that's nothing—you ought to see
my wife's shopping lists.—Pasotucket Nesse. "Have you learned much German, Tommy,

> She married a poet, And proudly I say, As her pa's worth a militon, She has three meals a day

"No; but the fraulein's learned lots of Engligh."

Mrs. Lovey .- How much money do you waste on your cigars, Charife?
Mr. Lovey. -- Weste money! My dear girl, you waste money on the kind I smoke. -- Puck